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URBAN DISTRICT OF MATLOCK



ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

AND

CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

FOR THE YEAR

1970.

Medical Officer of Health.

H.MADDOCK, M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I., A.M.INST.P.C.  
Chief Public Health Inspector.



URBAN DISTRICT OF MATLOCK

A N N U A L R E P O R T

- of the -

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

(Post Vacant)

- and the -

CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

H.MADDOCK, M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I., A.M.INST. P.C.

- for the year -

1 9 7 0.

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TOWN HALL,  
MATLOCK,  
DERBYSHIRE.

Tel. MATLOCK 3610.



MATLOCK URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

1970

Chairman of the Council

Councillor Mrs.D.A.Johnson.

Vice-Chairman

Councillor J.Turner, B.E.M.

Health Committee

Chairman:

Councillor G.E.H.Wildgoose.

Vice-Chairman:

Councillor W.Horobin.

Councillors:

F.W.Boden.(Resigned October,1970.)

S.E.Elliott.

W.Horobin.

Mrs.D.A.Johnson.

H.F.Mills.

G.Nightingale.

D.G.Savage (November,1970.)

J.Slater.

L.E.Twigg.

G.E.H.Wildgoose.

J.Wilmot.

Mrs.B.R.Wray.

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT

Medical Officer of Health:-

(Post Vacant)

Chief Public Health Inspector:-

Herbert Maddock, M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I., A.M.INST.P.C.

Deputy Public Health Inspector:-

Donald R.Jones, M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.

Senior Clerk - Andrew S.Duncan.

Clerk - Mrs.Dorothy M.Woodley.

Technical Assistant - C.Elwin Wright.

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CASES OF NOTIFIABLE DISEASES AT VARYING DURING 1970 - MATLOCK DISTRICT

Disease	Under												TOTAL
	One year	1-	2-	3-	4-	5-	10-	15-	20-	35-	45-	60-	
Smallpox	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	NIL
Enteric Fever:- Typhoid Para-Typhoid	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	NIL
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	NIL
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	NIL
Whooping Cough	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Measles	8	7	7	8	13	36	4	-	-	-	-	-	83
Meningococcal Infection	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	NIL
Poliomyelitis Non -Paralytic Paralytic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	NIL
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	NIL
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	NIL
Food Poisoning	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	NIL
Dysentery	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	NIL
Hepatitis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	NIL



MATLOCK District  
INFECTIOUS DISEASES

<u>Cases notified during 1970</u>	<u>Number of Cases</u> <u>Noti- Removed to</u> <u>fied Hospital</u>	
Tuberculosis - Pulmonary	3	2
Tuberculosis - Other forms	NIL	NIL
Smallpox	NIL	NIL
Diphtheria	NIL	NIL
Enteric Fever:-		
Typhoid	NIL	NIL
Para-Typhoid	NIL	NIL
Cerebro-spinal fever	NIL	NIL
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	NIL	NIL
Acute Encephalitis:-		
(a) Infective	NIL	NIL
(b) Post Infective	NIL	NIL
Acute Poliomyelitis:-		
(a) Paralytic	NIL	NIL
(b) Non-Paralytic	NIL	NIL
Measles	83	NIL
Whooping Cough	2	NIL
Food Poisoning	NIL	NIL
Meningococcal Infection	NIL	NIL
Dysentery	NIL	NIL
Hepatitis	NIL	NIL

Immunisation Against Diphtheria - Children Immunised

1970

Primary immunisations - 438  
Booster injections - 313



EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS & SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA

	Male	Female	Total
Live Births:- Total	150	129	279
Legitimate	142	121	263
Illegitimate	8	8	16

Still Births:-Total	5	2	7
Legitimate	3	2	5
Illegitimate	2	-	2

Deaths all Ages:-	133	106	239
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Deaths of Infants under 1 year of age:-

Total	1	1	2
Legitimate	1	1	2
Illegitimate	-	-	-

Live Births	
Number	279
Rate per 1000 population	13.8
Illegitimate live births (per cent of total live births)	5.7
Stillbirths	
Number	7
Rate per 1000 total live and still births	24.4
Total Live and Still Births	286
Infant Deaths (deaths under one year)	2
Infant Mortality Rates	
Total infant deaths per 1000 total live births	7.1
Legitimate infant deaths per 1000 legitimate live births	7.6
Illegitimate infant deaths per 1000 illegitimate live births	Nil
Neo-natal Mortality Rate (deaths under four weeks per 1000 total live births)	3.6
Early Neo-natal Mortality Rate (deaths under one week per 1000 total live births)	3.6
Perinatal Mortality Rate (stillbirths and deaths under one week combined per 1000 total live and stillbirths)	27.6
Maternal Mortality (including abortion)	
Number of deaths	Nil
Rate per 1000 total live and still births	Nil

TABLE OF BIRTHS, DEATHS AND INFANT MORTALITY FOR 8 YEARS

	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970
Birth Rate	15.55	15.31	16.8	15.9	15.9	15.3	14.9	13.8
Death Rate all causes	19.60	19.4	11.9	11.6	10.7	11.4	11.3	11.8
Deaths under 1 year - all causes per 1,000 live births	16.70	13.4	13.0	19.2	12.8	12.9	13.2	7.1

TABLE SHOWING NUMBER OF NEW TUBERCULOSIS CASES  
IN MATLOCK AREA

TUBERCULOSIS Age Period	NEW CASES				MORTALITY			
	Respiratory		Non-Respiratory		Respiratory		Non-Respiratory	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
25	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
35	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
45	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
55	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
65	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

CAUSES OF DEATH	Males	Females	Total
1. Malignant Neoplasm, Buccal Cavity etc.	-	1	1
2. Malignant Neoplasm, Oesophagus	-	1	1
3. Malignant Neoplasm, Stomach	2	-	2
4. Malignant Neoplasm, Intestine	4	1	5
5. Malignant Neoplasm, Lung, Bronchus	10	1	11
6. Malignant Neoplasm, Breast	-	6	6
7. Malignant Neoplasm, Uterus	-	2	2
8. Other Malignant Neoplasms	7	8	15
9. Benign and Unspecified Neoplasms	1	-	1
10. Diabetes Mellitus	-	2	2
11. Anaemias	-	1	1
12. Other Diseases of Nervous System	1	-	1
13. Chronic Rheumatic Heart Disease	-	4	4
14. Hypertensive Disease	3	3	6
15. Ischaemic Heart Disease	43	23	66
16. Other Forms of Heart Disease	4	6	10
17. Cerebrovascular Disease	16	12	28
18. Other Diseases of Circulatory System	8	5	13
19. Influenza	5	4	9
20. Pneumonia	5	6	11
21. Bronchitis and Emphysema	5	3	8
22. Other Diseases of Respiratory System	4	1	5
23. Peptic Ulcer	2	-	2
24. Intestinal Obstruction and Hernia	-	2	2
25. Other Diseases of Digestive System	2	3	5
26. Nephritis and Nephrosis	1	-	1
27. Diseases of Skin, Subcutaneous Tissue	-	1	1
28. Diseases of Musculo-Skeletal System	1	1	2
29. Congenital Anomalies	2	-	2
30. Birth Injury, Difficult Labour, etc.	-	1	1
31. Symptoms and Ill Defined Conditions	-	1	1
32. Motor Vehicle Accidents	5	1	6
33. All Other Accidents	2	6	8
Total Deaths, all causes	133	106	239

To the Chairman and Members of the Public Health Committee.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present my Annual Report on the work of the Public Health Department for the year, 1970.

The main topic of conversation in local government circles in 1970 was the present Government's proposals for reorganisation.

At the time of the publication of the report it was not clear which, if any, of the Environmental Health Services would be transferred to the top tier authority and which would remain with the new second tier authorities.

Consultations with the various interested bodies have taken place, and observations have been made, but this particular issue remains obscure.

However, in my opinion, the fragmentation of the Environmental Health Services will in no way improve the service, in fact, the reverse could be the case.

The new second tier authorities with populations of 40,000 and upwards (most considerably larger) will have the necessary staff to deal efficiently and effectively with all aspects of Environmental Health and will be in a position to give the services demanded to the people who are paying for them.

May I, once again, take this opportunity to place on record my grateful thanks to the staff of the Department for their continued help and support, to the Chairman of the Health Committee and all Members of the Council for their support and understanding and last, but not least, to the officials and staff of other departments for their continued help and co-operation.

I remain, Ladies and Gentlemen,  
Your obedient Servant,

H. MADDOCK,  
Chief Public Health Inspector.

Town Hall,  
Matlock.

October, 1971.

Statistical Summary.

Rateable Value of General Rate at 31/3/70	£698,261.
Estimated Product of Penny Rate 1970/71	£2,735.
Area of District	16,598 acres.
Population (Estimated Mid 1970)	20,130
Number of inhabited houses	6,546
Council Houses at 1st April, 1971	1,169



ANNUAL STATISTICAL REPORT OF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR - 1970.

Total Inspections

Nuisances	125
Routine	14
Piggeries	33
Drains and Sewers	422
Closet Conversions	27
Refuse & Salvage Collection	453
Water Supply	69
Water Sampling	103
Clean Air Act	57
Noise Nuisance	5
Factories - M.P.	10
Factories - N.P.	1
Shops	17
Offices	3
Rodent Control	181
Housing:- Routine	192
Improvement Grants	131
Mortgage Applications	24
Caravan and Camping Sites	37
Depot & Controlled Tip	408
Miscellaneous Inspections	418
Animal Boarding Establishments	-
Housing Survey	322
Improvement Areas	2
Infectious Diseases	2
Hairdressers	5
Swimming Pools	3
Milk & Cream Sampling	77
Sewerage Disposal (Slaley Scheme):	2
Civic Amenities Act	88
Pet Shops	6
Qualification Certificates	78
Proposed New Depot	43
Transport & Vehicle Maintenance	97
Flooding	8
Cromford Dam	5

Nuisances Abated and Defects Remedied

Dwellings made fit	46
Roof Repairs	6
Gutter & Fall Pipes Repaired	11
Windows and Doors Repaired	9
Structural Repairs	-
Ceiling and Wallplaster Repairs	4
Fireplaces	-
Dampness Remedied	8
Water Pipes - Repaired or Renewed	2
W.C's. repaired or renewed	7
Public sewers unblocked or repaired	8
Drains unblocked	33
Drains Repaired or Renewed	11
Dustbins Provided	165
Chimney Repairs	4
Outbuildings Repaired	1
Yard Paving Repairs	7

Factories and Workshops.

Factories Act, 1961.

1. INSPECTIONS for purposes of provisions as to Health  
(including inspections made by Public Health Inspectors)

1970

	Number on Register	Inspec- tions	Number of Written Notices	Occupiers Prosecuted
(1) Factories in which Sections 1,2,3,4 & 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	18	-	-	-
(2) Factories not included in (1) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	129	11	-	-
(3) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out- workers' premises)	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	147	11	-	-

2. CASES IN WHICH DEFECTS WERE FOUND

	No. of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted
	Found	Reme- died	Referred to H.M. by Inspector	H.M.	
Want of Cleanliness (S.1)	-	-	-	-	-
Overcrowding (S.2)	-	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)	-	-	-	-	-
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	-	-	-	-	-
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	-	-	-	-	-
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)	-	-	-	-	-
(a) insufficient	-	-	-	-	-
(b) unsuitable or defective	1	1	-	1	-
(c) not separate for sexes	-	-	-	-	-
Other offences (not including offences relating to Outwork)	-	-	-	-	-
Other offences against the Act relating to Outwork	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	-	-	-	-	-

<u>OUTWORK</u>	No. of out-workers in August list reqd. by Section 111(1) (c)	No. of cases of default in sending lists to Council	No. of Prosecutions for failure to supply lists	No. of instances of work in un- wholesome premises	Notices Served	Prose- cutions
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Wearing  
apparel  
making      59  
etc.

GENERAL SANITARY ADMINISTRATION

	<u>No. on Register</u>	<u>Inspections Made</u>
Bakehouses	4	8
Common Lodging Houses	-	-
Dairies	4	2
Factories & Workplaces	129	11
Ice Cream Premises:-		
(a) Manufacturers	1	5
(b) Dealers	149	17
Market Stalls	10	35
Milk Distributors	12	2
Moveable Dwellings Sites	13	37
Offensive Trades	-	-
Outworkers	59	-
Preserved Food Stores	17	-
Offices, Shops & Railway Premises	246	136
Slaughterhouses:-		
(a) Public Abattoirs	-	-
(b) Private	6	18
Knackers Yards	-	-

DRAINAGE

	<u>No. of houses.</u>	<u>Estimated Population Involved.</u>
No. of houses in district connected to sewer	6,721	20,030
No. of houses in district not connected to sewers	52 approx.	100
No. of connections made during year:-		
(a) existing houses	17	
(b) new houses	94	
(c) other premises	6	
No. of conversions of other closets to W.C's.	2	



## HOUSING

Estimated No. of houses declared 'unfit', 1.1.55 to 31.12.70.	197
No. of Houses demolished or closed, 1.1.55. to 31.12.70.	243
During the year:-	
(1) Houses demolished	
(a) in Clearance Areas	3
(b) not in Clearance Areas	5
Unfit houses closed.	3
Unfit houses made fit and houses in which defects were remedied	41
Unfit houses in temporary use	-
Houses in Clearance Areas purchased	-
(2) Improvement Grants	
(a) No. approved for conversion or improvement (Housing Act, 1969) (Improvement Grants)	17
(b) No. approved for improvement (Housing Act, 1969) (Standard Grants)	82
(c) No. of Special Grants (Housing Act, 1969)	-
No. of new dwellings completed	
(a) by local authority	12
(b) by private enterprise	82
(3) Improvement Areas (Housing Act, 1969)	
(a) No. declared	NIL
(b) No. of houses in declared areas	N/A.

## IMPROVEMENT

As I stated in my report for 1969, the Housing Act, 1969, introduced a fresh and self contained code for the improvement and conversion of houses, and this particular aspect of housing is regarded by the Department of the Environment as an integral part of all local authorities housing programmes.

The Minister concerned made it quite clear that he expected the increased grants to considerably increase the rate at which older houses were repaired and improved to the full standard.

Over the country as a whole, an increased rate was achieved and in this district the number of Standard Grants approved, increased from 72 in 1969 to 82 in 1970, an increase of 13.9%, but at the same time the number of Improvement Grants approved fell from 53 in 1969 to 17 in 1970.

However, one must remember that, since the first housing improvement grants were made available in 1949, the Council has at all times encouraged house owners to take advantage of the grants available, and this probably coupled with the fact that the Council's Officers are always ready to give advice and assist with form filling, has resulted in over 1,100 properties being improved with the aid of a grant.

I, personally, did not expect a sudden increase in applications because of the policy of the Council in this respect, but no doubt where authorities have, in the past discouraged applications for Standard Grants, the desired increase in the number of houses improved may be achieved.

The Council's Public Health Inspectors will continue, at all times, to encourage this important aspect of housing work.



## REPAIR

In my last Annual Report, I referred to the provisions of the Housing Act, 1969, governing the rents of privately rented dwellings which have been brought up to a satisfactory standard and in a good state of repair.

The chief responsibility of local authorities in relation to these rent provisions is to deal with landlords applications for Certificates relating to the state of the dwelling where it is let on a controlled tenancy, and the number of applications received in the Public Health Department, for such Certificates gradually increased during the year.

A Qualification Certificate is issued when the property concerned has all the standard amenities for the exclusive use of the occupants, and that it is in good repair having regard to its age, character and locality.

When an application is received, a copy is sent to the tenant together with a covering letter and the tenant may make representations to the Council regarding the condition of the property within 28 days of him receiving the copy of the application.

An inspection of the property is carried out at the expiration of the 28 days referred to above, and it is often found that where the tenant has made representations a lot of the disrepair items included are trivial, whereas some tenants do not bother and an inspection reveals major items of disrepair.

In all cases where disrepair of the house is found, the landlord is given the opportunity to have the defects attended to.

The Housing Survey commenced in 1966 is carried on as time permits, the parishes of Tansley, South Darley, Oker and Snitterton, were completed during the year.

It is still necessary to resort to statutory action to obtain essential repairs by some landlords and the same names appear to crop up again and again. Is it too much to hope that these landlords will be tempted to repair and improve their properties to the required standard to enable them to benefit from the new rent provisions?

## NEW HOUSING

Local Authority - 12

Private Enterprise - 82

The number of houses built by private enterprise was exactly the same as the figure for 1968 and 1969, whilst the number of housing units built by this Council decreased from 31 in 1969 to 12 in 1970.

There still appears to be a substantial demand for three bedroomed semi-detached houses and one builder who appears to specialise in the construction of this type of house regularly has a waiting list of would be purchasers before a brick has been laid.

The dwellings provided by this Council were:-

6 Houses

6 Flats

## PUBLIC CLEANSING

### Refuse Collection

In April, 1970, plastic disposable bin sacks were introduced at approximately 2,750 houses in Cromford, Bonsall, Matlock Bath, Tansley, South Darley, Oker, Snitterton and Rowsley areas of the district, following experiments with both paper and plastic sacks. A letter and leaflet was delivered to every house by the refuse collectors, explaining the new scheme and giving details of how to fit the sack. In addition, talks were given to local branches of Young Wives, Women's Institutes and the Mother's Union in an effort to familiarise housewives with the disposable bin.

When a scheme such as this is adopted, it is usual during the first week to have as many as 10% to 15% failures due to misuse, accidents, etc. and it was a very pleasant surprise indeed to find that the failure rate was as low as 3% to 4%.

In my opinion, this was primarily due to the pre-installation publicity and information given to householders.

Three residents wrote objecting to the new scheme but the public generally were obviously in favour, and the failure rate continued at a very low level.

So successful was the scheme that the Council decided to introduce this system throughout the whole district as and when practicable but not later than April, 1971.

The number of men required for refuse collection will, of course, be reduced but this will be taken care of through normal wastage and retirements and no redundancies will be necessary.

There is of course, the disadvantage with a plastic sack that hot ashes from an "all night burner" or solid fuel cooking stove cannot be placed in the sack without prior cooling and of course broken glass needs to be wrapped in paper. However, I feel that the following advantages far outweigh the disadvantages.

- (1) Improved hygiene - a fresh container each week, virtual elimination of dust and spillage.
- (2) Easier, far cleaner for collectors - considerably less weight to carry.
- (3) Quicker.
- (4) Quieter.
- (5) Virtual elimination of tip and vehicle fires and reduction of wind born paper on the tip.

It is my opinion that this Council have taken a step forward in the Public Cleansing field of greater significance than the change from the privy midden to the standard metal bin over half a century ago.

The volume of refuse to be dealt with continues to increase, with the increasing use of packaging materials and disposable bottles.

If ever the milk distributing industry decides to change over to disposable one pint containers, we would be faced with an alarming 15,000 containers per day to deal with, assuming that each household has two pints per day and this is a conservative estimate.

Every endeavour is made to provide a weekly collection service to all premises and only on very few occasions, due to bad weather or staff shortage do we fail in our objective.



## PUBLIC CLEANSING (Continued)

Once again, I must record my thanks to the nucleus of regular employees who carry out this task in all kinds of weather.

The Matlock district is a particularly difficult one to collect refuse from, with, I suppose, 50% of the houses having step access or inclined paths and I regret to say that with many of the new houses being built, access for refuse collection appears to have little consideration and long carries are the rule rather than the exception.

### Vehicles.

The following is a list of vehicles operating the cleansing services at December 31st 1970:-

<u>Make.</u>	<u>Type.</u>	<u>Date of Purchase.</u>
Shelvoke & Drewry.	Rear Loader - Gravity Packing.	15.6.61.
Karrier.	Rear Loader - Gravity Packing.	9.5.63.
Shelvoke & Drewry Pakamatic.	Rear Loading Compression.	30.6.64.
Karrier.	Derby - Side Loading.	10.5.65.
Dennis Paxit.	Rear Loader - Compression.	12.5.69.

The introduction of plastic bin liners will enable the number of full-time refuse crews to be reduced from 3 to 2, with a consequent reduction in the number of vehicles required.

As two of our vehicles would be 7 and 8 years old respectively in 1971, the Council agreed to replace these with a compression type vehicle of adequate capacity. After several types from various manufacturers had been demonstrated, a decision was made to purchase a Dennis Colectomatic from Jack Allen (Motor Bodies) Ltd.

It was felt that this particular vehicle was quieter in operation than others, has a lower loading line, and would suffer less wear and tear on the compression mechanism.

The new vehicle was delivered in March of this year.

Regular routine maintenance and inspection of these vehicles is absolutely essential and, during 1969, this work was being carried out at six weekly intervals at a local garage. However, a decision has been taken to carry out maintenance by our own staff at the Rutland Street Depot, from April, 1971.

The controls on the operation of Transport are becoming more and more exacting in the cause of road safety and I am convinced that the best way of meeting existing and new standards is by employing our own maintenance staff.

### Refuse Disposal.

The disposal of domestic and trade refuse is by controlled tipping, during the summer months at Poorlots and Derbyshire Oaks Quarries, and during the winter months at the Dimple Farn Tip.

## PUBLIC CLEANSING (Continued)

### Refuse Disposal (Continued)

In 1967, the Minister of Housing and Local Government appointed a Working Party to "consider the various methods available for the disposal of refuse and to ascertain how satisfactorily they are being operated etc." At the time of writing this report, the report of the Working Party became available. One of the conclusions reached was that the disposal of untreated and similar refuse, subject to proper control, on suitable sites will continue to be satisfactory for the foreseeable future.

As far as this area of Derbyshire is concerned, there are many large holes left by mineral excavations which need to be filled and, with the co-operation of the mineral extractors, finding tipping sites in this district should be no great problem.

It is true that access to some sites might be difficult and long hauls will possibly be involved, but I am convinced that, despite these additional expenses, the overall cost of disposal will be considerably less than by incineration.

The Working Party also recommends that the disposal of solid wastes of all types should be co-ordinated and controlled over reasonably large areas and prior to the submission of the report The Secretary of State for the Environment had, in his proposals for the reform of local government in England, allocated the responsibility for refuse disposal to the new County Councils.

Refuse Collection will remain a function of the second tier authorities and the existing co-ordinated service of refuse collection and disposal will be split between two authorities. The wisdom of such action is doubted by many leading authorities in the cleansing world.

### Tipping Facilities.

From time to time it is necessary to send a refuse collection vehicle along all the country lanes and byeways, clearing up dumped refuse and litter. No one ever seems to see this illegal act take place, or at least no one ever reports such action.

Two favourite spots for dumping are the lay-bye at High Peak and the roadside verge near to Flsh Dam used by the County Council for the storage of road making materials.

It may be that the state of the verge appears to the dumpers as an approved site.

Tipping facilities are made available at the Council's Refuse Tip between 8.0 a.m. and 5.30 p.m. Monday to Friday for residents to dispose of rubbish of all kinds other than trade refuse.

The disposal of old cars continues to be dealt with by arrangement with a local car dismantler and our duties under the Civic Amenities Act, 1967, in respect of abandoned motor vehicles continues to be carried out with little cost to this Council.

### Trade Refuse.

Plastic bin sacks are not provided at trade or commercial premises, but they can be purchased in lots of 200 on request.

Trade waste from industrial premises is accepted at the Council's refuse tip at the prescribed charges.



## PUBLIC CLEANSING (Continued)

### Cleansing of Cesspools and Septic Tanks.

The cleansing of this type of sewage disposal unit is carried out twice a year, free of charge, at domestic premises. Trade premises are also dealt with, on request, and charged at an hourly rate.

### Waste Paper Salvage.

We have continued to collect Waste Paper and Fibreboard at weekly intervals from Shops, Offices, Industrial Premises, Schools and Colleges.

Special Collections are made on request and two of the refuse vehicles tow trailers for the collection of waste paper from domestic premises.

During the year we had a visit from the Thames Board Mills Technical Services Team, who investigated our salvage operations and made suggestions for improving our output. A publicity campaign was carried out by the same Company and leaflets were delivered to every house in the district asking for waste paper to be kept separate from refuse.

Unfortunately, this campaign preceded a depression in the waste paper market which gradually worsened and is still with us at the time of writing this report. One hopes that this setback is similar to the ones experienced in the past and is only temporary. In the meantime, we cannot expand our collection of paper or deliveries to the Mills.

Planning permission for our new depot site was refused and this decision has been upheld by the Secretary of the Environment following a Public Inquiry.

We must, therefore, carry on with our present unsatisfactory building until the future pattern of local government in this area is resolved.

Bonus payments to refuse collectors and other staff engaged on this work during 1970/71, amounted to £1,321. as against £1,521.73p. last year.

Details are given below of salvage sales since 1947.

TABLE OF INCOME FROM WASTE PAPER SALVAGE.

	Tons	Income £
1947/48	104	687
1948/49	166	1,187
1949/50	196	1,354
1950/51	203	1,504
1951/52	234	3,828
1952/53	202	1,941
1953/54	214	1,545
1954/55	210	1,608
1955/56	303	2,718
1956/57	318	2,672
1957/58	327	2,763
1958/59	333	2,792
1959/60	356	2,931
1960/61	377	3,055
1961/62	383	3,217
1962/63	315	2,543
1963/64	353	2,760
1964/65	362	3,045
1965/66	501	4,461
1966/67	540	4,844
1967/68	526	4,516
1968/69	531	4,831
1969/70	524	5,233
1970/71	488	5,091
	8,066	71,126

## CARAVAN AND CAMPING SITES

No. of licensed sites - 13

No. of caravans accommodated - 132

### Caravans.

In the course of routine visits to licensed sites, it was found that, in general, sites are maintained in a reasonable condition, free from litter and accumulations of rubbish.

However, it was disturbing to find that the fire fighting equipment provided is not always maintained in a satisfactory condition and one wonders if the person responsible appreciates how quickly action is necessary to deal with caravan fires. The Fire Prevention Officers of the Derbyshire Fire Service are ready and willing at all times to give advice on this most important subject.

Many caravanners associations use the meadows at Cromford as a venue for their rallies and on these occasions the Secretary of the Association concerned always contacts the Health Department regarding the storage and removal of refuse and sewerage disposal. At the end of the rally, the site is left perfectly clean.

In addition to the sites licensed by this Authority, we have in the district three sites licensed by the Caravan Club, where not more than five vans may be sited for a stay of not more than 28 days consecutively. All these sites are on farms in the Matlock Moor area.

### Tents.

Most of the campers visiting this district use sites at Lea Road, Cromford; Masson Farm, Salters Lane Matlock; Two Dales and Darley Bridge, although it is not unusual to see an odd tent close to the war memorial at Pic Tor.

We are still visited by tentless campers, equipped only with bed rolls, who regularly use the shelters and the band stand in the Hall Leys Park for sleeping purposes, mainly at the weekends.

It would seem that the only way to prevent this practice is to make byelaws.

### SWIMMING POOLS.

There is one private and one public open air swimming pools, one public indoor pool and one private indoor pool in this district. All were sampled regularly during the summer months and below are details of the results:-

Samples Taken:- 36 of which 32 were satisfactory and 4 unsatisfactory.

The new water purification plant provided at the Lido is working satisfactorily, enabling the Superintendent to maintain the water in a bacteriologically satisfactory condition, even when the open air pool is full to capacity on warm Sundays in the summer months. It would seem that visitors come from quite a large area around Matlock to enjoy this facility.



## SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE DISTRICT

### Sewerage and Drainage.

All sewage which enters the Council's system and passes through the various pumping stations is dealt with at the Lea Sewage Works.

These works are becoming inadequate to deal with the ever increasing demand being made upon them and active consideration is being given to the provision of a second sewage works. Certain difficulties have been experienced in obtaining a suitable site but, no doubt, with complete understanding of the problem by all persons involved, a site will be found.

I referred in my last annual report to small relatively isolated communities still without main drainage and the fact that improvement grants were available for the installation of small sewage disposal units together with full improvements. Little progress was made during the year with the owners of the property for one reason or another and it may be that consideration will need to be given to the Council providing the necessary works.

### Water Supply.

All mains services in the Matlock Urban District are under the jurisdiction of the South Derbyshire Water Board whose sampling officer regularly submits samples for bacteriological examination, the details of which are supplied to the Council quarterly.

Below are given details of the samples taken during 1970.

#### BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION OF WATERS.

Source of Samples.	Total No. examined.	No. showing Coliforms in 100 ml.	No. showing E.Coli Type I in 100 ml.	Percentage of Samples free from Coliforms    E.Coli Type I	
<hr/>					
<u>WATER SUPPLIED:-</u>					
Samples taken at Works of waters passing to supply before treatment.	23	3	2	91.6	94.3
<hr/>					
Samples taken at Works of waters passing to supply (Treated).	27	1	1	96.5	96.5
<hr/>					
Samples taken on consumers premises	119	15	3	89.5	97.7
<hr/>					
Samples taken at Service Reservoirs mains and other Works of the Board.	98	3	1	97.5	99.2
<hr/>					

58 Samples were taken from private supplies and submitted for bacteriological examination. When pollution is found advice is given on methods of ensuring that the water is free from disease producing bacteria.



## SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE DISTRICT (Continued)

### Water Supply. (Continued)

I am pleased to report that the Lant Lane sags is ended and a mains supply was made available to residents in this area and certain parts of Matlock Moor. Most owners of property were quick to take advantage of the new supply but one or two landlords needed "encouragement" to carry out the necessary work.

Work was commenced on the laying of a main down Smuse Lane to serve the Lumsdale area in the Spring of 1970. Progress continued sporadically but by the end of the year no water was available. It was apparently necessary to lay a new main from Matlock Green to the top of Smuse Lane to ensure a satisfactory supply and anyone who has had occasion to be held up by road works on Matlock Green and Matlock Cliff during the last six months will appreciate that this work is not yet completed.

Once again, several complaints were received from various parts of the district regarding discolouration of water and over chlorination. These were referred to the Water Board for attention.

### Verminous Premises.

No verminous premises were treated by the Department during the year.

### Offensive Trades.

There are, at the present time, no offensive trades carried on in this district.

### Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, 1963.

The following table shows the number of registered premises and inspections made during the year:-

Class of premises.	No. of premises registered during the year.	Total No. of Registered premises at end of year.	No. of Registered premises receiving a general inspection during the year.	No. of persons employed.
Offices	2	75	31	569
Retail Shops	2	127	67	456
Wholesale Shops, warehouses	-	2	-	12
Catering establishments open to the public, canteens	2	40	16	187
Fuel storage depots	-	2	1	7
Totals	6	246	115	1231

Total Males - 599.    Total Females - 632.

## SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE DISTRICT (Continued)

### Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, 1963. (Continued)

Three accidents which occurred on registered premises were reported but in no case was legal action thought necessary.

- (a) A lady shop assistant was carrying two cups of tea down a flight of stairs when she slipped on the bottom two steps, falling heavily and breaking her right leg. At the time of the accident, the assistant was wearing rubber boots which appear to have contributed to the accident.
- (b) A member of the catering staff at a girls school slipped on the kitchen floor, fracturing her right wrist.
- (c) A tin of apricot jam fell off a store shelf on to the foot of a shop assistant, injuring a toe.

Despite instructions from the management, staff themselves are often responsible for producing their own safety hazards.

The most dangerous practice that I have observed is the use of a bacon or cooked meat slicing machine with the guard to the blade removed or thrown back. Persons carrying out such mal-practices cannot realise the danger they are in. It cannot be emphasised too often that such safety guards are fitted for the protection of the operator and not for adornment.

### FOOD AND DRUGS ADMINISTRATION.

#### Food Hygiene Regulations, 1960.

Administering these regulations at all premises where food is manufactured, stored or sold is a constant vigil, taking up a good deal of time and requiring great patience.

When you consider that most of the persons entering the food trade have had no formal training whatsoever in food handling procedure and hygiene practices, it is not difficult to understand why it is a vigil and why extreme patience is needed to get over to them the dangers involved from food poisoning when poor hygiene standards prevail.

More and more shops are now installing temperature controlled counter displays to keep foods in fresh condition prior to sale, but I wonder how often the staff of the shop are instructed in the proper use of the cabinet.

All too often one can see cooked meat left on the counter or slicing machine instead of being replaced in the cabinet.

Many large food companies have well established staff training schemes and our own Deputy Public Health Inspector lectures on food hygiene to food handlers employed in certain departments of the County Council.

Is it too much to expect that any person who enters this most important trade should be given instructions in food hygiene.



## FOOD AND DRUGS ADMINISTRATION (Continued)

### Food Hygiene Regulations, 1960. (Continued)

There are three premises in the district at which a full range of cooked meats, sausages and pies are manufactured. All are kept in a very satisfactory condition at all times.

The following are details of the number of inspections of food premises carried out during the year:-

	<u>Number of Visits</u>
Food Kitchens	63
Food Manufacturers	-
General Food Shops	87
Butchers	46
Fish & Chip Shops	3
Ice Cream Manufacturers	5
Ice Cream Shops	17
Licensed Premises	5
Food Poisoning	-
Meat Inspection	769
Slaughterhouses	18
Market Stalls	35
Bakehouses	8
Wholesale Premises	1
Food Vehicles	4
Dairies & Milk Distributors	2
Wet Fish Shops	2

The following table gives details of food condemned as unfit for human consumption other than butchers' meat at slaughterhouses:-

Meat at Butchers - One casualty calf.  
School canteen - Carcase meat - 46 lbs.  
Canned meats - 34 lbs.  
Other canned foods - 15 lbs.  
Fish (fresh) - 64 lbs.  
Frozen Rabbits (Produce of China) - 34 lbs.  
42 Cauliflowers.  
9 Boxes of Cabbages.

### Food and Drugs Act, 1955.

#### Food and Drugs Sampling.

113 samples, including 18 milks, were submitted under the above Act in the area of this Council by officers of the Derbyshire County Council.

The Milk samples were classed as satisfactory.

An Orange Drink contained Cyclamate and the remaining stock was withdrawn from sale. Samples of Full Fat Soft Cheese were deficient in fat and contained excess moisture. The manufacturer was cautioned. Cornish Pasties and Sausage Rolls were both slightly deficient in meat. Further samples from the same producers were satisfactory. Phenobarbitone Tablets were deficient in Phenobarbitone Sodium. The batch was withdrawn from sale by the retailer and the matter was taken up with the manufacturer. Isoniazid Tablets failed the B.P. weights tests. The Manufacturers were informed. A sample called Food Flavouring Compound contained a non-permitted colour. Remaining stocks were destroyed by both the retailer and the manufacturers, and a permitted colour is now being used.

## Food and Drugs Administration (continued)

### Manufacture and Sale of Ice Cream.

No. of Registered Manufacturers	1
No. of Registered Dealers	149
No. of Inspections	22

21 Samples of ice cream were taken during the year for analysis under the Methylene Blue Test and were graded as follows:-

<u>Grade 1</u>	<u>Grade 2</u>	<u>Grade 3</u>	<u>Grade 4</u>
15	2	2	2

### Milk and Dairies Administration.

Routine sampling of milk for the detection of Brucellosis continued throughout the year, samples being taken from producer/retailers, the milk not being heat-treated.

Samples are first taken from the churns at the farm or a bottle is purchased from the roundsman and, if a positive result is shown, further samples are taken from the cattle forming the herd.

#### Details of samples taken and results:-

<u>No. of Samples.</u>	<u>Ring Test</u>		<u>Cultures</u>		<u>Guinea Pig Inocs.</u>	
	<u>Negative</u>	<u>Positive</u>	<u>Negative</u>	<u>Positive</u>	<u>Negative</u>	<u>Positive</u>
73	64	9	6	3	-	3

### Meat Inspection.

All animals slaughtered in licensed slaughterhouses were inspected before sale.

The total number of cattle killed during 1970 showed an increase of approximately 19% over the figures for the previous year, and the number of sheep and lambs killed showed a 37% increase in numbers over the same period.

This was principally due to the use of one of our slaughterhouses by a butcher from outside the district.

A considerable amount of inspection is carried out outside normal working hours, particularly at the week end.

### Slaughterhouses.

Six premises in this district are licensed for the slaughter of cattle, sheep and pigs and all comply with the Slaughterhouse (Hygiene and Construction) Regulations.

Of the six premises, four are used by a single butcher, one is used by two butchers and one is now used by three butchers. All the premises are very much under used and one wonders if it would not be beneficial to all concerned if agreement could be reached on the use of the most suitable premises by all. It would certainly reduce the time taken on meat inspections.

The quality of the meat produced at these slaughterhouses is still of a high standard.

Food and Drugs Administration (Continued)

The following table gives details of animals slaughtered during 1970:-

M E A T   I N S P E C T I O N   1970.

	Cattle Excluding Cows	Cows only	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
Number Killed	608	22	3	1,860	643
Number Inspected	608	22	3	1,860	643

All diseases except  
Tuberculosis and  
Cyst Bovis

(a) Whole carcasses  
condemned

- - 1 - -

(b) Carcasses of which  
some part or organ  
condemned

34 6 - 36 22

Tuberculosis only:-

Whole carcasses condemned

- - - - -

Carcasses of which some  
part or organ was  
condemned (including  
whole carcasses, if any

- - - - 6

Cyst Bovis

Carcasses of which some  
part or organ was  
condemned

- 1 - - -

Carcasses submitted to  
treatment by refrigeration

- - - - -

Generalised and  
Totally condemned

- - - - -



### Atmospheric Pollution.

During the year complaints were received regarding dust emissions from a limestone quarry in the Via Gellia and an asphalt plant in the Cawdor Quarry complex, black smoke from the chimney of a large block of offices, and fumes from a metal recovery factory.

New dust suppression equipment was fitted at the quarry in the Via Gellia, which considerably reduced the emissions and all that was required at the asphalt manufacturing plant was the replacement of a defective part.

A new boiler has been installed at the block of offices and it is hoped that this has abated the nuisance.

The complaint regarding fumes was reported to the Management and the Alkali Inspector who is responsible for controlling emissions from this source. No further complaints were received.

In my opinion, the domestic chimney and the vehicle exhausts are still the major air pollutions in this district. Powers to deal with the former are contained in the Clean Air Act, 1956, and it is hoped that, in the not too distant future, regulations will limit the polluting effects of motor vehicle exhausts.

### PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT, 1949.

#### REPORT FOR 12 MONTHS ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 1970.

	TYPE OF PROPERTY	
	NON- AGRICULTURAL	AGRICULTURAL
1. Number of properties in district	7,592	136
2.a. Total number of properties (including nearby premises) inspected following notification	985	1
b. Number infested by (i) Rats	516	1
(ii) Mice	100	-
3.a. Total number of properties inspected for rats and/or mice for reasons other than notification	128	-
b. Number infested by (i) Rats	-	-
(ii) Mice	-	-

### SEWERS

4. Were any sewers infested by rats during the year? YES.





